

A CONSOLIDATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, AND THE YANKEE FARMER.

TERMS, \$2.00 in advance—if payment is delayed longer than three months \$2.50 will be charged.
 (3) Papers not discontinued till arrears are paid.
 (3) All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor at Boston.
 (3) Advertising on reasonable terms.

AGRICULTURE.

Farmers' January Work.

Good calculations are as necessary to manage a farm as a factory or a trading establishment; and the winter months afford a capital opportunity to make our plans for the coming campaign. He who plunges headlong into business without system will be likely to back out without profit.

We have heard of farmers who suspend their reading on the subject of their profession during the winter months as regularly as they suspend their eyes after having and their carts in deep snow. They seem to fear they may forget the good hints of the winter before the spring opens, and they save their mental energies till bodily rest can accompany them. They save the copies that a weekly paper would cost, and encourage the publisher to continue his regular course by promising him a renewal of patronage when the spring opens and the time comes to use the good seed.

But we trust we have not many patrons of this kind. Old Massachusetts will take the lead in every thing relating to improvement; and the patriots more agricultural papers, in proportion to her population, than any one of the twenty-six States.

Form your plans now for future operations.—“What king is there, going to war with another, that doth not down and count the cost?”—and whether he shall be able with ten thousand men to contend with him that hath twenty thousand? Count first the cost; for though there is a great abundance of pleasure in the life of the farmer there is not always that amount of profit which we should like to see realized. This arises, in the main, from the want of good calculations. Every farmer, who looks ahead and sees how other farmers are doing, will agree with us in this.

We often find men—we have heard such—who are able and willing to work. If you plan well for them they will earn their full wages. Yet these men often fail of making both ends of the year meet harmoniously when they take a farm on lease and manage in their own way.

It requires much good judgment to carry on a farm to the best advantage; still there are many superficial observers and superficial writers who are of a different opinion. They decide peremptorily, and after crying a hue and cry at the business for two or three years, till all their surplus funds are wasted, they go back to the shop and declare that they will never more have to do with farming.

he built up—you have now no gain in the straw for if you have not threshed it the mice have.—If you have money enough you can hire a wheelwright or a carpenter to make a frame sled that will look stylish enough for a parlor—if you have no funds to throw away you can make your own wood sled with no other tools than an ax, a saw and an axe. Two white oak planks will form the sides and you can use two staves and two beams with stake holes in them for long rods; or if you want eight stakes you can frame in your stable and have some staves driven in the sides to hold the stakes. This simple, old-fashioned mode of the sled is better than any of the new contrivances that we have been fortunate enough to see. It costs less, it lasts longer, it is lighter, more easily made, and much more readily repaired than the common runner sleds. For when an older better sled you can put in a new one without demolishing the whole frame. If you have a sled now it is time to try a new one before the snow will provide the material for one. For about a shilling sterling, or the price of a dozen eggs, the mill will stir your log into matter enough for a complete sled, and the timber will be better after seasoning a year in the barn.

A Tie Up. If you tie up your cattle you will find them standing and rying much easier when fastened with a bow, or a chain around the neck than if you confine them between two stanchions. Loin with staves of course; but upon it will make a better bed than a best white oak plank you can find;—and if your stable was well prepared in the fall with straw or hay in thickness under your cattle, you will find, in the spring, that this straw will be quite as good for your calf and the calf that had not made their bed as in the winter.

If you have a barn cellar and room enough, your cows may be tied there, and they will give you more milk than on a floor over the cellar. But let them be tied up where you choose they ought to stand that they will not be covered with manure. A prevailing practice is to tie the cows down low, or the platform, as which the cow stands;—an effect falling four inches lower than their hind feet, leaving them but four inches to stand on the higher part of the floor. This is much better than the old fashion of flanking platforms.

CATTLE DRAINAGE. Cows that give milk want more water than other cattle. They will drink most at five or eleven in the forenoon; and when they like the water and it is not too cold, they will drink again in the afternoon. When you have but one or two cows and milk in demand, it will pay the way to furnish water a little warmer than that from the well.

Roots. If you have any English turnips on hand they should be given out, as they are worth more than later in the season. When your cows have eaten you will find that they will need strong sustenance rather than juicy food. Yellow turnips will not hurt by keeping, and they may be given to dry stock any time in the winter season.

SEEDS ANNUALLY. Make the new year's happy one in its commencement to every one of your creditors. If you cannot pay you can make settlement of all accounts. Do this annually while the loan may be remembered, and you need not dread to compare accounts with your neighbors.

Settle, strike the balance, and give or carry it on to the next year's account, or give a due bill. Old accounts are great scarecrows and most people dread to approach them. Short settlements make long friends. Advertise all the little items once a year

and you need not feel afraid to look every neighbor in the face when you meet.

Rich men, suffer not the poor to want long for payment of little sums. They cannot afford to wait, yet they will often suffer rather than pay you. They fear to give offense and they dread the loss of your good will, starving themselves on account of your criminal want of punctuality.

ECLIPSES FOR 1844.

There will be five eclipses this year, three of the Sun and two of the Moon.

- I. The first will be a total eclipse of the Moon, May 31st, visible and beginning at 4 h. 20 m. eve.
- II. The second will be a partial eclipse of the Sun, June 16th, visible in North America.
- III. The third will be a partial eclipse of the Sun, Nov. 10th, visible in the Northern Hemisphere.
- IV. The fourth will be a total eclipse of the Moon, Nov. 24th, partly visible, beginning at 4 h. 52 m. eve.
- V. The fifth will be a small and partial eclipse of the Sun, Dec. 9th, visible, and beginning at 3 h. 46 m. eve.—See also the Farmer's Almanac for 1844.

LARGE CARROT. Mr. Daniel F. Pond of Wrentham raised last summer an orange carrot that weighed nine pounds, entirely free from dirt, and measured sixteen inches around it and a foot and a half long. Can any town produce a bigger carrot than Wrentham?

ICP>We learn that the Mass. Horticultural Society have purchased the “Latin School House” in School St., and that their meetings will be held there after it is fitted up for the purpose.

CALVES, that you are raising require something besides dry food for the first winter. Let them have roots of some kind to prevent colic.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PLANTING PEACH STONES.

Mr. Editor.—In your valuable paper of the 23d inst., I read some remarks from two of your correspondents, on the planting of peach stones. As your correspondent from Newton it appears, kept his peach stones till spring, then cracked and planted them on manure, in a good soil, and not one of them did “vegetate or ever made their appearance again above ground.”

But not satisfied with this, he the next season, in the fall, put his peach stones in a cotton bag, dug a hole in the ground, put in said bag with its contents, poured in also a full pail of water, and covered the whole up together, a few inches deep, and seems to be willing to warrant the whole to do well. And to the above remarks, the Editor annexes a recommendation to crack peach stones with a hammer in the spring, take out the meats and plant them immediately before they dry. And Sir, while perusing the above remarks, the thought came along to my mind, how peach stones would ever vegetate, if hammers, cotton bags and human beings were struck out of existence.

But, from the laws of God written on every thing that grows, it is plain that stones cannot be made to vegetate; that they would get planted in the fall, and in the spring, they would be found to have made no appearance. I have seen many a man, who has had about the same answer (from my paper of the same date, written by a correspondent from Quincy, Mr. I. Bartlett, whose remarks on the planting of peach stones ought to be read by every intelligent man living in the vicinity of peach trees, and of the truth of which, I am fully satisfied from the experience I have had in planting peach stones, and raising peach trees from the stones coming from the natural trees.)

I make these remarks, Sir, not to find fault with any person, or to raise up or let down any one's opinion, for every one has a right to his own opinion and views on the raising of trees, and I am happy to see so many of them expressed to the public, although of different colors; but I write for the purpose of impressing on the minds of the public the importance of ever conforming to such as possible, to the laws of nature in all their dealings with trees.

ICP>Peach stones and apple trees will both vegetate and propagate their kinds if we let them have their own way. But we cannot afford to let the fruit fall and lose it—we want the meat for use and the seed for propagation. When a peach falls from a tree in a yard, and if it is suffered to lie there it will be likely to rot; the meat keeps the stone moist for a time and it soon becomes imbedded in the grass so far as to prevent its vegetating powers.

But though nature provides in this way for the propagation of trees and fruits, yet I will not follow her in this matter. I will not let her take her natural course, but I will try to do better. I will not let the fruit fall and lose it—we want the meat for use and the seed for propagation. When a peach falls from a tree in a yard, and if it is suffered to lie there it will be likely to rot; the meat keeps the stone moist for a time and it soon becomes imbedded in the grass so far as to prevent its vegetating powers.

These are obliged to prepare land for grain and to check as far as possible the growth of every thing that would obstruct it. Grain and corn would make but poor progress if we abandoned them to nature. Yet we are always obliged to consult her when we aim at improvement. We are obliged to be cautious whenever we attempt to counteract her energies. If we try a tree severely in this, if we furnish too much artificial food for it we run a risk of losing it by repulsion, as all animals may be injured by food too rich.

In planting seeds we are not obliged to tread exactly in nature's footsteps, but we must not be fruit as her general laws. If we bury roots too deep as we do potatoes or other roots we lose our labor. Indian corn will vegetate when buried so deep as in another many kinds of grass seed. Chestnuts, horse-chestnuts, cherries, and many other fruits will bear but a very slight covering of earth. In our own nursery we tried for several years to propagate the horse-chestnut by planting the nuts, but not a single one was found to vegetate. We gave the nuts but a slight covering of earth in autumn, yet they could not penetrate this covering. Afterwards some man of experience told us the nuts must not be covered in the slightest degree with earth; that they must be buried in the soil, and they would grow. We took the hint, from this kind, and planted some horse-chestnuts in the grass sward land, and buried them with strips of board. In the spring on removing the boards, we found the nuts had sprouted, and the most magnificent prairie roses, tube-roses, asters, dahlias, and fifty other kinds of flowers, were the result of this mode of planting. The nuts sank into insignificance when compared with this pattern of nature's own planting. My horse could hardly make his way through the wilderness of flowers, and I for a time remained lost in admiration of this scene of extraordinary beauty. The prairie in the distance looked as if clothed with rainbows that waved to and fro over its surface. [Blackwood.]

ICP>We advise to the cracking of the peach stones at the time of planting, because they have not always been kept as fresh as they should be. We see an objection to the plan of burying the stones in a cotton bag when the nursery is not ready to receive them. [Editor.]

PEAT-LIME-ASHES.

Mr. Editor.—In the last Ploughman I read a communication from your correspondent “J. J.” of Newton, upon the use of “ashes, lime, &c.”—a part of which I am unable to understand.—He says that his theory was doubtless incorrect, that of using ashes or lime to correct the acidity contained in peat mud—but the practice was correct as proved by the nice analysis, &c. of Dr. Dana. Now for the life of me I am unable to understand, how the matter stands. The theory and the practice appear to me to be alike, and still he has made a difference, and for one I should be glad to have him explain the matter a little more clearly.

In composting peat mud, I am decidedly of the opinion that to be mixed or unaltered, (from wood or barilla) or lime, or both ashes and lime, are indispensably necessary to fit it for manuring land—if you wish to facilitate decomposition by rapid fermentation, then I say use quick lime, and there is no article superior to that, and that will accomplish it so readily and at so small an expense—if fermentation and decomposition have been done by any process without the use of an alkali, then what is most required is some alkali to neutralize the acid properties of the heap which is always imparted by peat or meadow mud. The alkali which will produce the desired effect in this case is undoubtedly ashes, and should invariably be used if it is possible to procure them next to peat or meadow mud. The carbonic acid being liberated is converted by the living vegetable into a substance indispensable to its perfection—and this is undoubtedly the reason why barilla leached ashes are always preferred to wood ashes, because it contains a much larger proportion of alkali or carbonate of lime, which when employed to correct acidity is so efficient. Air alkali lime is not that inert substance which is considered to be so efficient, and any person familiar with its character and composition, must be convinced of this fact.

ICP>We learn that the Mass. Horticultural Society have purchased the “Latin School House” in School St., and that their meetings will be held there after it is fitted up for the purpose.

ICP>We learn that the Mass. Horticultural Society have purchased the “Latin School House” in School St., and that their meetings will be held there after it is fitted up for the purpose.

ICP>We learn that the Mass. Horticultural Society have purchased the “Latin School House” in School St., and that their meetings will be held there after it is fitted up for the purpose.

ICP>We learn that the Mass. Horticultural Society have purchased the “Latin School House” in School St., and that their meetings will be held there after it is fitted up for the purpose.

ICP>We learn that the Mass. Horticultural Society have purchased the “Latin School House” in School St., and that their meetings will be held there after it is fitted up for the purpose.

ICP>We learn that the Mass. Horticultural Society have purchased the “Latin School House” in School St., and that their meetings will be held there after it is fitted up for the purpose.

ICP>We learn that the Mass. Horticultural Society have purchased the “Latin School House” in School St., and that their meetings will be held there after it is fitted up for the purpose.

ICP>We learn that the Mass. Horticultural Society have purchased the “Latin School House” in School St., and that their meetings will be held there after it is fitted up for the purpose.

ICP>We learn that the Mass. Horticultural Society have purchased the “Latin School House” in School St., and that their meetings will be held there after it is fitted up for the purpose.

ICP>We learn that the Mass. Horticultural Society have purchased the “Latin School House” in School St., and that their meetings will be held there after it is fitted up for the purpose.

ICP>We learn that the Mass. Horticultural Society have purchased the “Latin School House” in School St., and that their meetings will be held there after it is fitted up for the purpose.

ICP>We learn that the Mass. Horticultural Society have purchased the “Latin School House” in School St., and that their meetings will be held there after it is fitted up for the purpose.

ICP>We learn that the Mass. Horticultural Society have purchased the “Latin School House” in School St., and that their meetings will be held there after it is fitted up for the purpose.

ICP>We learn that the Mass. Horticultural Society have purchased the “Latin School House” in School St., and that their meetings will be held there after it is fitted up for the purpose.

ICP>We learn that the Mass. Horticultural Society have purchased the “Latin School House” in School St., and that their meetings will be held there after it is fitted up for the purpose.

ICP>We learn that the Mass. Horticultural Society have purchased the “Latin School House” in School St., and that their meetings will be held there after it is fitted up for the purpose.

ICP>We learn that the Mass. Horticultural Society have purchased the “Latin School House” in School St., and that their meetings will be held there after it is fitted up for the purpose.

PEACH TREES IMPROVED BY SALTPETRE.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Lytleton Physick to John S. Skinner, Esq. of Washington, published in the American Farmer.

Our own saltpetre is that the principal benefit derived from the saltpetre and salt was in destroying the worms at the roots. Perhaps some of our readers may prefer trying this remedy to that of good wood ashes about the trees. The letter is dated Annapolis, Oct. 28th, 1843. [Editor.]

“Dear Sir.—Your favor of the 25th inst. with the National Intelligencer containing your address to the Columbian Horticultural Society is received, for which you will please accept my thanks. I wrote an article upon the use of salt and saltpetre to peach trees, which was published in the Columbian—I think it will be found in the number for August, 1841; but of this, I am not certain: not having the paper to refer to. I use one part of saltpetre to about four to eight parts of common salt, and apply in its solid state, about 15 or 20 lbs. to the base of each tree, 3 or 4 feet high, full of leaves, and thick with bloom. Mr. K. thinks that the culture of this vegetable will prove a valuable acquisition to agricultural production. [Portland Monthly Journal.]

A fact has recently come to the knowledge of Mr. Rich, that a horse, who could keep on other food on his stomach, lived three months on the padding of syphilium root, made by pounding the dried roots in a mortar.

ICP>This is the first time that we have noticed any recommendation of the Confrey as fodder for cattle. Its root has long been known as a valuable article in medicine, and if of tons of root, made in the manner that hay is made, may be grown on an acre, we see not why Confrey may not answer as well as Lucerne.

If any of our friends are disposed to make trial of this plant as food for cattle we advise them to try but a small patch at first. [Editor.]

FOREIGN OPINIONS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The Journal de Debats, a Paris paper, gives its views of the manufactures of this country. The following extracts are from the translation of the Daily Advertiser.

This modification results in a good measure, from the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted. They have placed themselves under the banner of protection. They have laid duties equivalent to a prohibition on some articles. Foreign commerce has felt it severely. England, who sent to North America the value of \$21 millions in 1836, and \$25 in 1837, in 1842 did not furnish more than 185 millions. France, which holds the second rank in the commerce of the United States, delivered about goods to the amount of 195 millions in 1836, and 117 in 1837, the figures in the table for 1842 only for 108. It is perceived that the loss to France is considerably less than that to England, as regards the year 1842. It is however 46 for a hundred.

This diminution of the consumption of foreign products must not be attributed to the tariff of duties alone. It proceeds also at least in regard to France, which exports in its particularly articles of luxury, from a fortunate modification which has been introduced into the habits of the people. Advertisements in the Journal de Debats, which have been sent to the Editor, contain some very interesting facts.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

the tops of this plant, and found the weight to be 22 1-2 pounds.

This was cut some time in September. It had suffered the disadvantage of a very dry season, and scarcely began to grow. There cannot be much doubt, when the root is firm the next season, that it will at two cuttings each produce 26 pounds, which is about eight tons per acre, standing very erect, 3 1-2 feet high, full of leaves, and thick with bloom. Mr. K. thinks that the culture of this vegetable will prove a valuable acquisition to agricultural production. [Portland Monthly Journal.]

A fact has recently come to the knowledge of Mr. Rich, that a horse, who could keep on other food on his stomach, lived three months on the padding of syphilium root, made by pounding the dried roots in a mortar.

ICP>This is the first time that we have noticed any recommendation of the Confrey as fodder for cattle. Its root has long been known as a valuable article in medicine, and if of tons of root, made in the manner that hay is made, may be grown on an acre, we see not why Confrey may not answer as well as Lucerne.

If any of our friends are disposed to make trial of this plant as food for cattle we advise them to try but a small patch at first. [Editor.]

FOREIGN OPINIONS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The Journal de Debats, a Paris paper, gives its views of the manufactures of this country. The following extracts are from the translation of the Daily Advertiser.

This modification results in a good measure, from the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted. They have placed themselves under the banner of protection. They have laid duties equivalent to a prohibition on some articles. Foreign commerce has felt it severely. England, who sent to North America the value of \$21 millions in 1836, and \$25 in 1837, in 1842 did not furnish more than 185 millions. France, which holds the second rank in the commerce of the United States, delivered about goods to the amount of 195 millions in 1836, and 117 in 1837, the figures in the table for 1842 only for 108. It is perceived that the loss to France is considerably less than that to England, as regards the year 1842. It is however 46 for a hundred.

This diminution of the consumption of foreign products must not be attributed to the tariff of duties alone. It proceeds also at least in regard to France, which exports in its particularly articles of luxury, from a fortunate modification which has been introduced into the habits of the people. Advertisements in the Journal de Debats, which have been sent to the Editor, contain some very interesting facts.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the commerce of the United States, the tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted, appears to be definitively subjected to it. This tariff, which is a very high one, is a very high one, and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the annual statement prepared at the treasury department, in conformity with the act of Feb. 10, 1830, of the commerce, navigation, &c., of the United States, we learn that the value of exports of the country during the year 1843 amounted to \$104,691,534; of which \$99,969,996 were of domestic, and \$4,721,538 of foreign articles. The imports during the same period amounted to \$109,162,087. Excess of exports, \$4,539,447. Excess of imports over exports of American produce, \$7,192,091. Of domestic articles, \$71,467,634 were exported in American vessels, and \$21,502,302 in foreign vessels; of the foreign articles, \$8,425,380 were exported in American vessels, and \$3,296,149 in foreign vessels. Total exports in American vessels, \$79,893,023; total in foreign vessels, \$24,769,511. Of the foreign articles exported, \$4,106,438 in value were entitled to drawback.

The value of the imports in American vessels of 1843, was \$59,724,280; and in foreign vessels, \$49,437,807. The following table shows the amount of our imports from the different countries of the world, with the amount which they fall in value of or exceed the value of the exports of American produce to the same countries. The reader can ascertain the value of our exports to each country by merely subtracting the excess of imports or adding the excess of exports—

